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*L'Infantilisme, le Féminisme et les Hermaphrodites Antiques.* Par HENRY MEIGE. L'Anthropologie (Paris), Tome VI (1895), pp. 257-275, 414-432.

The writer of these interesting articles points out the recentness of the terms *Infantilism* and *Feminism*, the corresponding French words "finding no place in the Dictionary of the Academy in Littré, or in any of the medical encyclopedias, though the terms introduced by Lorrain have been in use for more than thirty years. Following M. Féré, the author classifies the sex-anomalies thus: *masculinism* (where the secondary sexual characters of the male predominate); *feminism* (where the secondary sexual characters of the female predominate); *androgynism* (mingling of the secondary sexual characters of male and female); *infantilism* (preservation of the corporeal forms of infancy). The articles are illustrated, and the author gives details of cases and bibliographical references. M. Féré calls attention also to the marked corporeal and psychical rapprochement of the woman and the child.

*The Origins of Invention. A Study of Industry among Primitive Peoples.* (Contemporary Science Series, No. xxviii.) By OTIS T. MASON, Curator of the Department of Ethnology in the United States National Museum. London, 1895, 419 pp.

The special facilities of the United States National Museum and the author's marked ethnographic skill have enabled Prof. Mason to write an interesting and instructive book of the beginnings of human industry. Under the following chapters: Tools and Mechanical Devices, Invention and Use of Fire, Stone Working, The Potter's Art, Primitive Uses of Plants, The Textile Industry, War on the Animal Kingdom, Capture and Domestication of Animals, Travel and Transportation, The Art of War, the author presents a vast amount of detail useful for the psychology of human action (mental and physical) and the propagation and dissemination of the knowledge to do. We have pointed out to us the fore-runners of our modern triumphs of inventive skill, and it is astonishing how many inventions the savage and barbarous races possess. To use the words of the author: "The devices of pristine man are the forms out of which all subsequent expedients arise. The fire-sticks of savages are the earliest form of illumination by friction. The tribulum is the modern thresher with stone teeth. The kaiak furnishes the lines of the swiftest racing boats. The sewing machine makes no new loops. Warfare is still cutting, bruising, or piercing. All art lines and geometry were born in savagery. Society, even, can never change in organizations and motives. Our most precious maxims ante-date literature. The whole earth is full of monuments to nameless inventors." Prof. Mason's book is one that should be welcome to every psychologist and historian of the human mind in its relation to the earth and all that therein is.

*The Character and Antiquity of Peruvian Civilization.* By GEORGE A. DORSEY. (Reprinted by permission from Denison Quarterly, Vol. III. No. 1, Granville, Ohio), 10 pp. 8vo.

Dr. Dorsey, who has had an opportunity of reasoning *de visu*, since he has been himself in the land of the Incas, takes a very high view of ancient Peruvian civilization, and a very low one of the influence of the Spaniards upon native culture. The condition of the Quichuas "has not improved in a single particular," while alcohol, Spanish oppression, corruption in religion, and the con-